

pair of feet, and that the outer lamina of the caudal fin is entire; nevertheless, even here two perfectly different forms occur, for which the characteristic, distinguishing points of organization have yet to be ascertained. In many the first two pairs of feet are cheliferous, namely, *Axius*, *Calocaris*, *Callianassa*, *Trypæa*, *Scytoleptus*, *Callianidea*, and *Callisea*; the others, *Glaucothoë*, *Calliadne*, *Laomedia*, *Gebia*, and *Thalassina*, have only the first pair of feet cheliferous, and these in the last two genera are even subcheliform. Taking into consideration the character of the outer antenna, *Calocaris*, *Callianassa*, and *Thalassina* may be united, as possessing only the armiger; *Axius* and *Glaucothoë* also probably belong here. There then remain *Scytoleptus*, *Laomedia*, *Calliadne*, *Trypæa*, *Gebia*, *Callianidea*, and *Callisea*, which possess neither squama nor armiger.

Neither the characters of the cheliferous feet nor those of the external antennæ, however, unite the genera most nearly allied in their external conformation; but the relation of the pedunculated eyes to the forehead and its process furnishes a more accordant division. In *Axius*, *Calocaris*, *Gebia*, *Scytoleptus*, *Laomedia*, and *Calliadne*, the forehead projects beyond the eyes; and the latter can be concealed under it, as in the *Astacina*. We name this group *Gebiina*. The others, namely, *Glaucothoë*, *Callianassa*, *Thalassina*, *Trypæa*, *Callianidea*, and *Callisea*, have no such projecting forehead, and their eyes lie free in front of it. This latter group we may name *Thalassinina*.

The *Astacida*, consequently, split up into *Astacina*, *Gebiina*, and *Thalassinina*.

L.—On some new Coleoptera from Lizard Island, North-eastern Australia. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

LIZARD ISLAND is one of the group forming the Great Barrier Reef on the north-east coast of Australia, in (about) 14° S. lat., 145° E. long.; but it is so small that its name is only to be found on the larger maps. Calculating in a rough way, it may be about 200 miles south and a little east of Cape York, the northern extremity of the continent.

The collection which is the subject of this paper was formed by Mr. Macgillivray, and is a small one, so far as the number of species is concerned; but if, as is probable, it was obtained during the casual stay of his ship for water or wood (perhaps only a few hours), the 700 specimens (mostly Coleoptera) which it contains indicate a greater amount of insect life than could have been anticipated. Of course a collection so formed cannot justify us in drawing any very definite conclusions; but it is

because of its proximity to Torres Strait, which divides the Neso-Indian from the Australian province—so far, at least, as the Coleoptera are concerned—that we welcome anything which may add to our scanty knowledge of the productions of its two shores.

Contrary to what might have been expected, there was almost a complete absence of Neso-Indian forms: a *Lomaptera* and a *Chariotheca*, which has now for the first time to be added to the Australian list, were, I believe, the only ones. On the other hand, there was a total, or nearly total, absence of the commonest Australian genera, e. g., *Castiarina*, *Temognatha*, *Lamprima*, *Anoplognathus* and the *Lamellicornia* generally, *Belus*, *Phoracantha* (one specimen), *Saragus*, *Amycterus*, &c.,—thus showing a tendency towards the Neso-Indian province, where those genera are unknown; or, as in the case of *Phoracantha*, only represented by a single species.

So far as our knowledge at present extends, everything points to the conclusion that the peculiar forms of the Australian fauna have their maximum in the temperate portion of the continent, and that there is evidence of their dying out or becoming less abundant as they approach the north. What is the proportion of the Neso-Indian forms which may be expected to occur in tropical Australia remains to be seen.

The species which I have selected for description are among the most interesting novelties of the collection.

#### Fam. Cicindelidæ.

##### *Distipsidera Grutii*.

*D. nigro-chalybea*; labro nigro, medio albo; elytris transversim rugulosis, purpureis, maculis quinque albis ornatis.

Dark chalybeate blue, shining; head concave in front, longitudinally striated near the eyes; lip black, with a broad longitudinal white stripe in the centre; antennæ brown; palpi black, second and third joints of the labial yellowish white; prothorax finely punctured, constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, bulging at the sides, canaliculate in the middle; elytra transversely plicato-punctate, the apex entire, two smooth yellowish-white spots at the base, behind these a sublunate patch, and a little behind the middle two more, one of which is marginal; body beneath dark chalybeate blue; legs black, with a few white setose hairs, the four anterior pair with the base of the femora and the two posterior trochanters yellow. Length 7–8 lines.

I have dedicated this elegant species to my friend Ferdinand Grut, Esq., whose devotion to the Geodephagous families of the Coleoptera is well known to entomologists.